Registration of private employment exchanges

†1733. SHRIMATI SUSHMA SWARAJ: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the private employment exchanges or placement service centres being run at present;

(b) whether there is any provision to get these centres registered under any rule State-wise; and

(c) whether any intimation regarding providing employment through these centres is given to Central Government or State Government?

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO) : (a) As per the information received from States/UTs, approximately 900 private placement agencies are working primarly in metropolitan cities.

(b) To safeguard the interest of job-seekers, Ministry of Labour and employment have issued guidelines to the State Governments/ UnionTerritory Administrations to consider regulation of the functioning of private placement agencies, as per local needs.

(c) There is no provision for reporting of placements made by these agencies to the Central Government.

ILO report on working conditions in unorganised sector

1734. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether authorities are aware of the '2005 report of the International Labour Organisation (ILO)' entitled "The Other india at Work" regarding abysmal working conditions in the unorganized sector;

(b) if so, the details of action taken/to be taken based on the above report, if any;

(c) if so, the steps taken/to be taken so that all the units in the unorganized sector would get registered; and

(d) if so, the number of men and women employees working in unorganized sector, for the last three years, sector-wise, State-wise and year-wise?

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†Original notice of the question was received in Hindi.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT (SHRI K. CHANDRA SEKHAR RAO) : (a) Yes, Sir. The International Labour Organisation (ILO) has recently released a book 'The Other India at Work'.

(b) The book highlight already known characteristics of the unorganised sector workers like of access to the credit, absence of employer-employee relationship, lack of social security, etc. The Government has initiated several measures for the welfare of the labourers in the unorganised sector. The Government have set up Welfare Funds to provide social security/ welfare measures to certain categories of workers *i.e.* beedi workers, certain non-coal mine workers and cine workers. The welfare measures include health care, housing, educational assistance for children, drinking water supply, etc. In addition to this, the Government is implementing various poverty alleviation/employment generations schemes. Further, Janshree Bima Yojana (JBY) providing for insurance cover is also available to the people living below or marginally above the poverty line including several occupational groups for the workers in the unorganised sector. The scholarship to the children of the beneficiaries of Janshree Bima Yojana studying in class 9th to 12th is also available. The Universal Health Insurance Scheme (UHIS) providing for health insurance of Rs.30,000/- per year as hospitalization costs is being implemented for the people living below the poverty line. Recently the Government has enacted National Rural Employment Guarantee Act which provides for 100 days of guaranteed wage employment in every financial year to every household whose adult members volunteer to do unskilled manual work. The Government also propose to enact a comprehensive legislation to provide social security and welfare measures to the workers in the unorganized sector.

(c) The Government has constituted a National Commission for the Enterprises in the Unorganised Sector to examine the problems facing enterprises in the unorganised/informal sector. The terms of reference of the Commission, *inter-alia*, include review of the status of unorganised/ informal sector in India including the nature of enterprises, magnitude of employment; identifying constraints faced by small enterprises, review of the existing arrangements for estimating employment and unemployment in the informal sector, review of the social security system available for labour in the informal sector, and make recommendations for expanding their coverage, etc.

(d) According to the survey conducted by the National Sample Survey Organisation (NSS), there are about 36.9 crore workers in the unorganized

sector. The State-wise details are at Statement (*See* below). The male/ female break up is not available.

Statement-I

State-wise details of the unorganised sector workers

Sl. No.	Major States	Unorganised Sector Workers (in thousand)
1.	Andhra Pradesh	34076.4
2.	Assam	8272.5
3.	Bihar	34823.1
4.	Gujarat	21240.7
5.	Haryana	6507.4
6.	Karnataka	21735.7
7.	Kerala	11234.2
8.	Madhya Pradesh	32830.3
9.	Maharashtra	37481.2
10.	Orissa	14183.1
11.	Punjab	9039.2
12.	Rajasthan	21936.3
13.	Tamil Nadu	26370.5
14.	Uttar Pradesh	56371.3
15.	West Bengal	25884.7
	All Major States	362062.6
	All India	369140.3

Agricultural labourers in Andhra Pradesh

1735. SHRI C. RAMACHANDRAIAH: Will the Minister of LABOUR AND EMPLOYMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of agricultural labourers in the State of Andhra Pradesh and its percentage to the total population of the State;

(b) the steps taken by Government for their welfare at the State and Central levels separately; and